

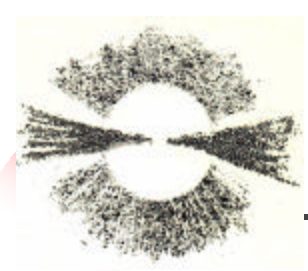
Gamma Ray Burst Compton Tails



Guido Barbiellini

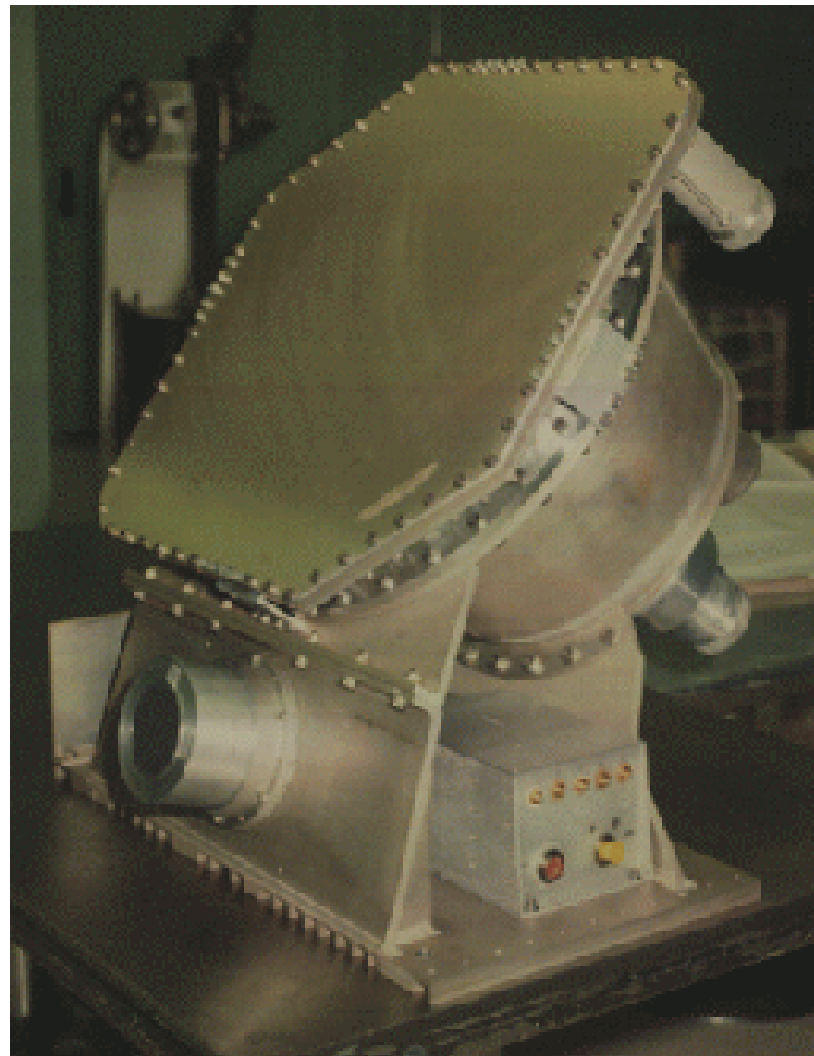
University and INFN, Trieste

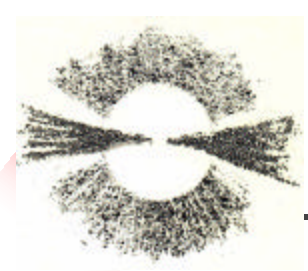
In collaboration with Z.Bosnjak, A.Celotti,
G.Ghirlanda and F.Longo



The BATSE instrument

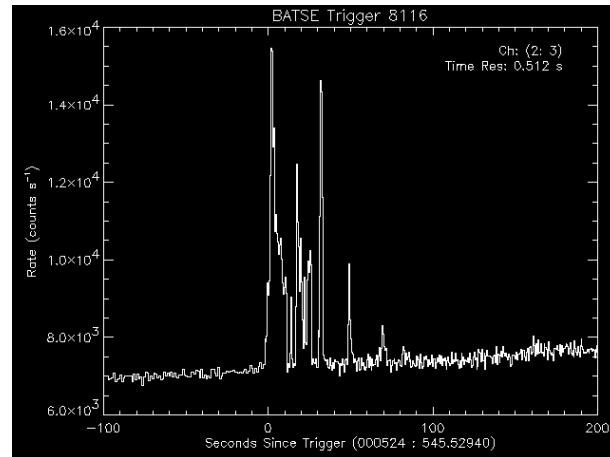
- NaI scintillators
- 20 keV – 2 MeV
- FoV 4π



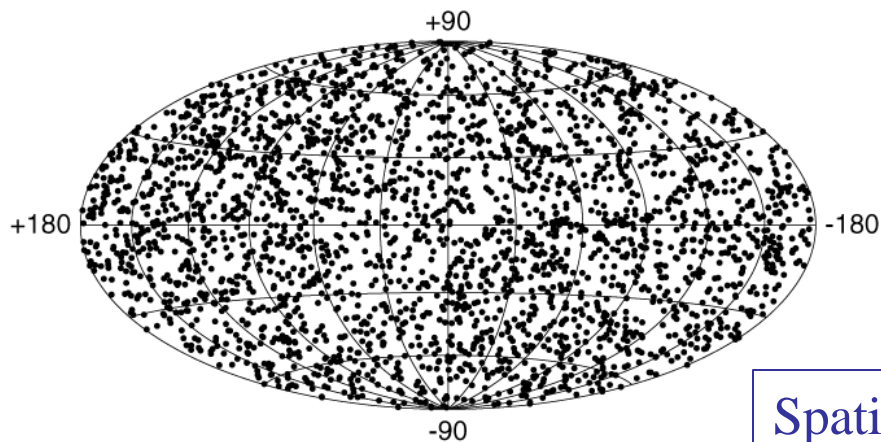


Gamma-Ray Bursts

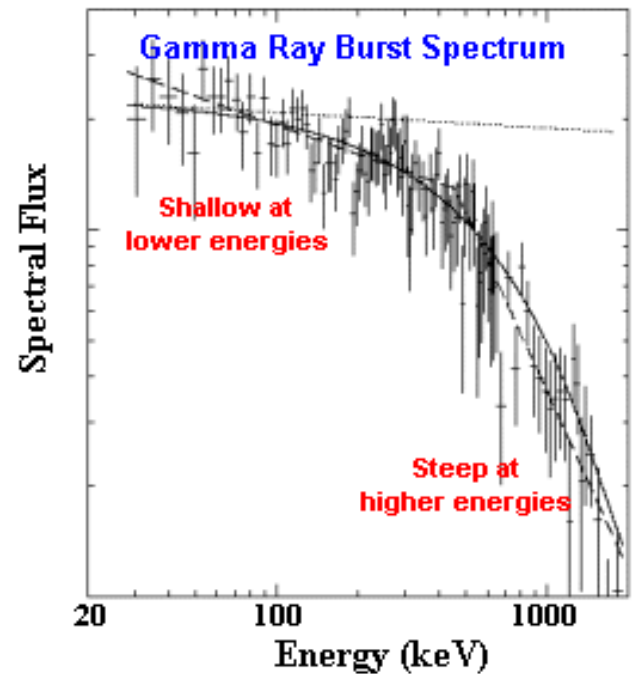
Temporal behaviour



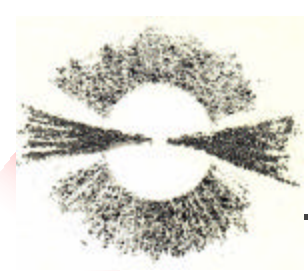
2704 BATSE Gamma-Ray Bursts



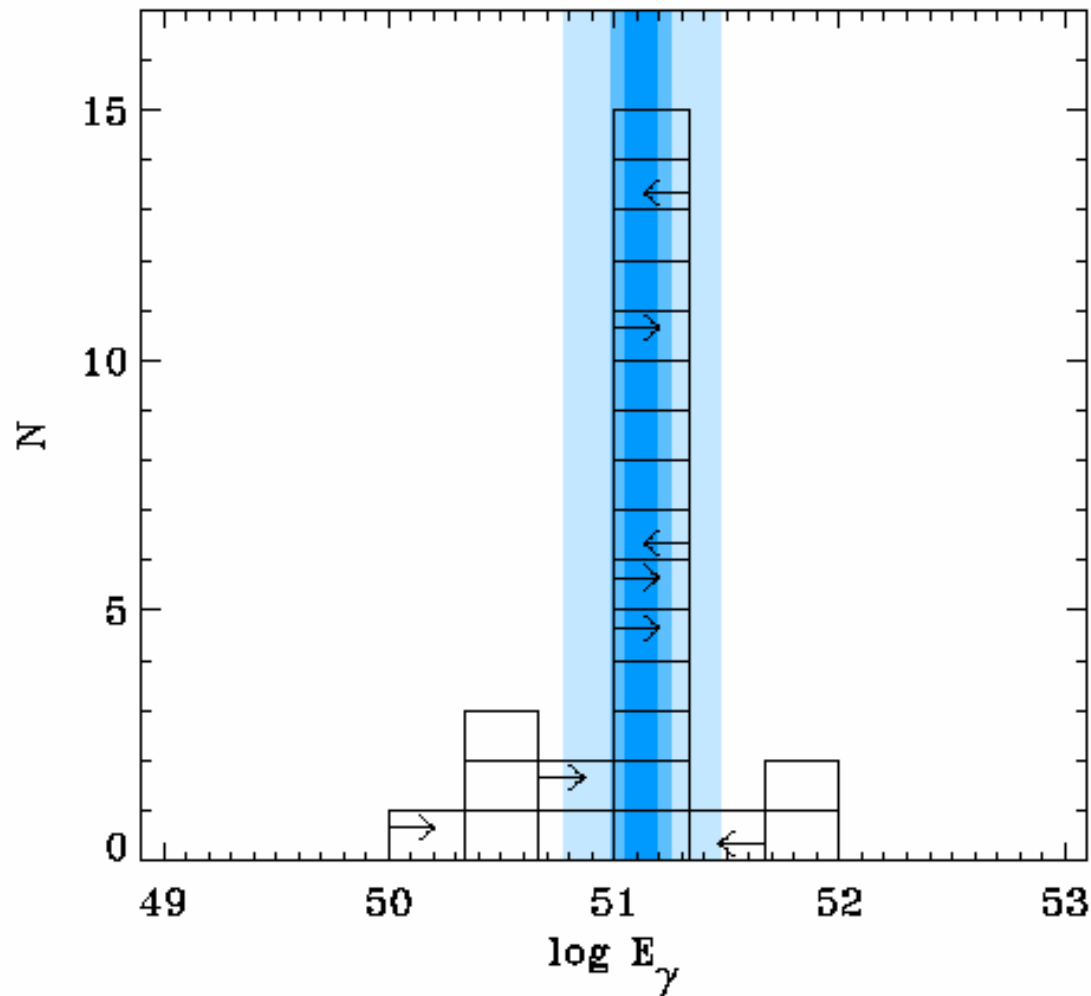
Spectral shape



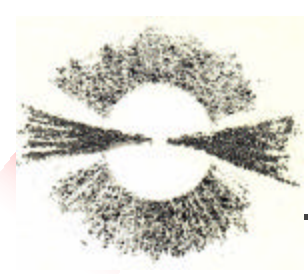
Spatial distribution



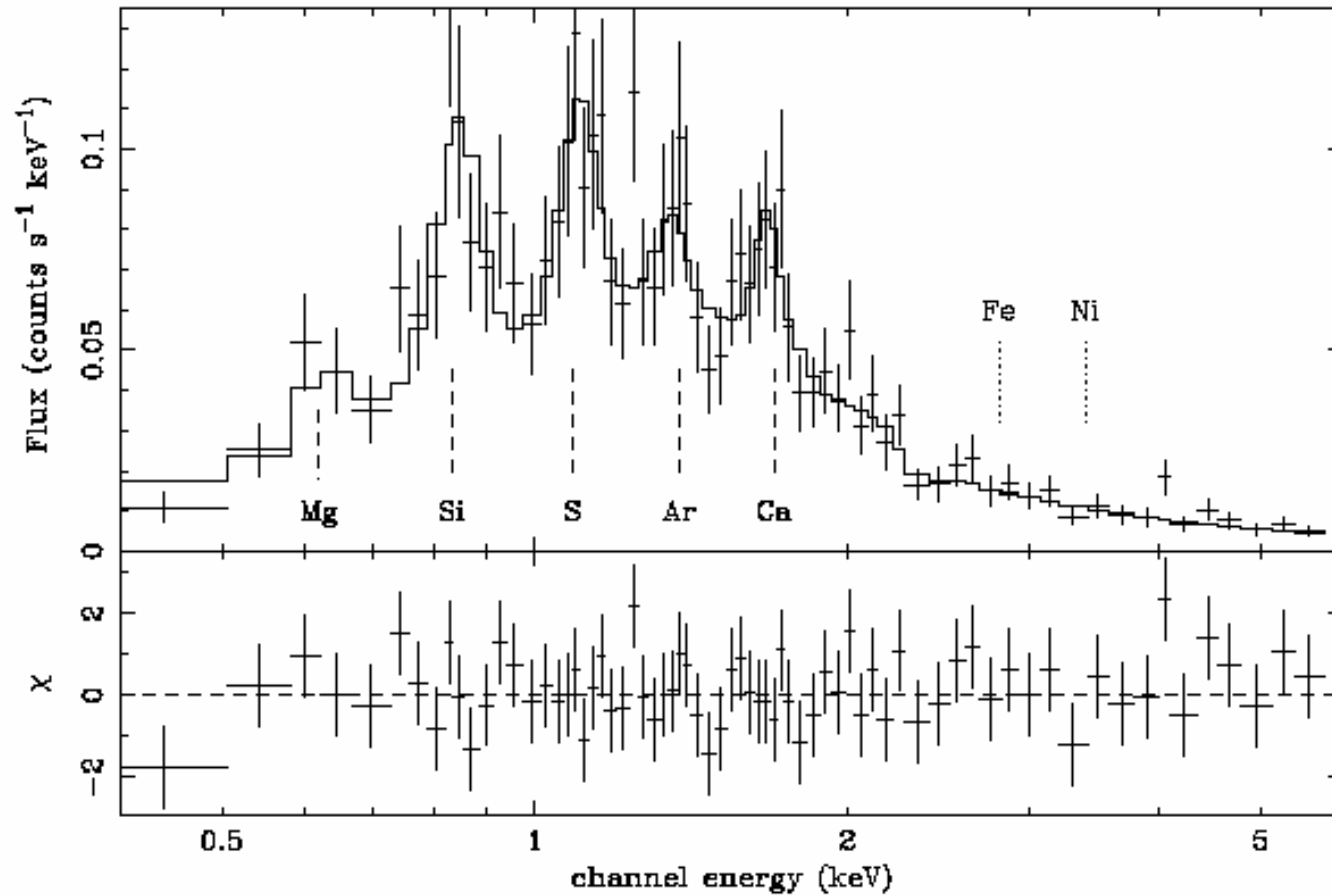
Jet and Energy Requirements



Bloom et al. (2003)

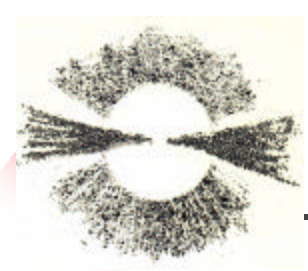


X-ray Lines

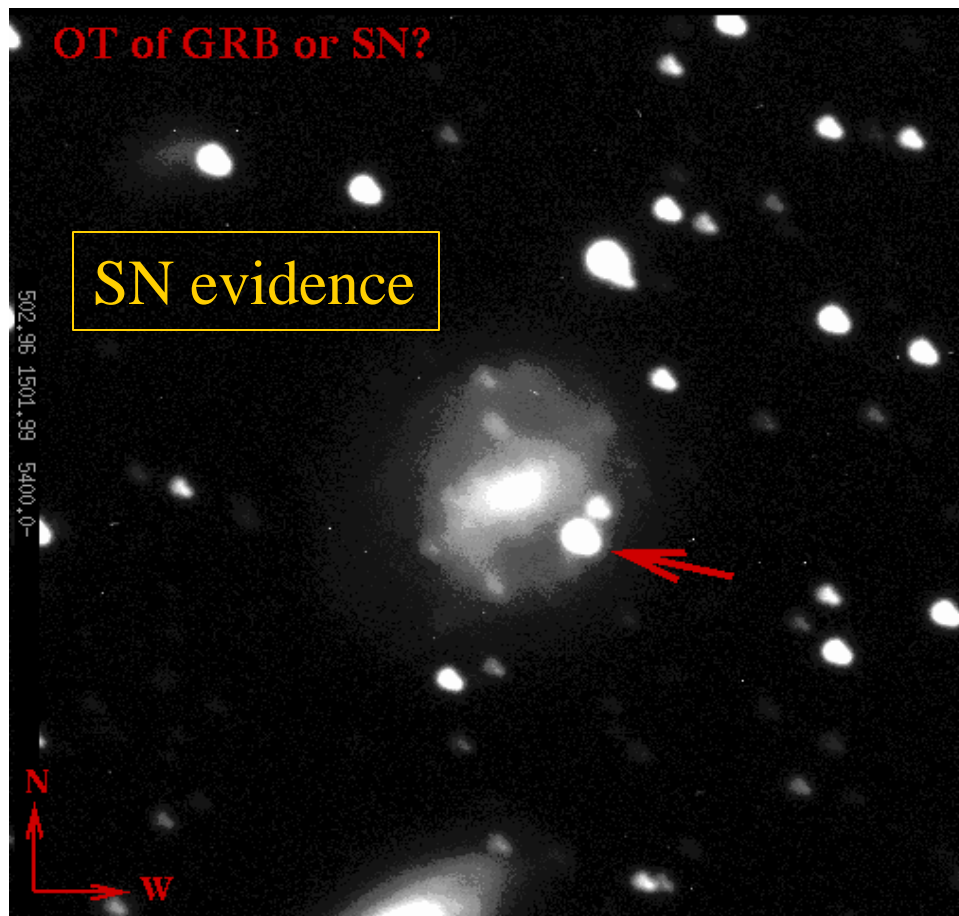


GRB 030227

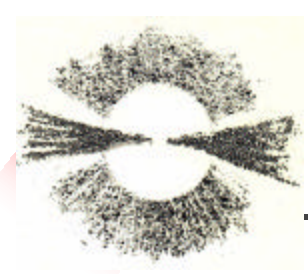
Watson et al. (2003)



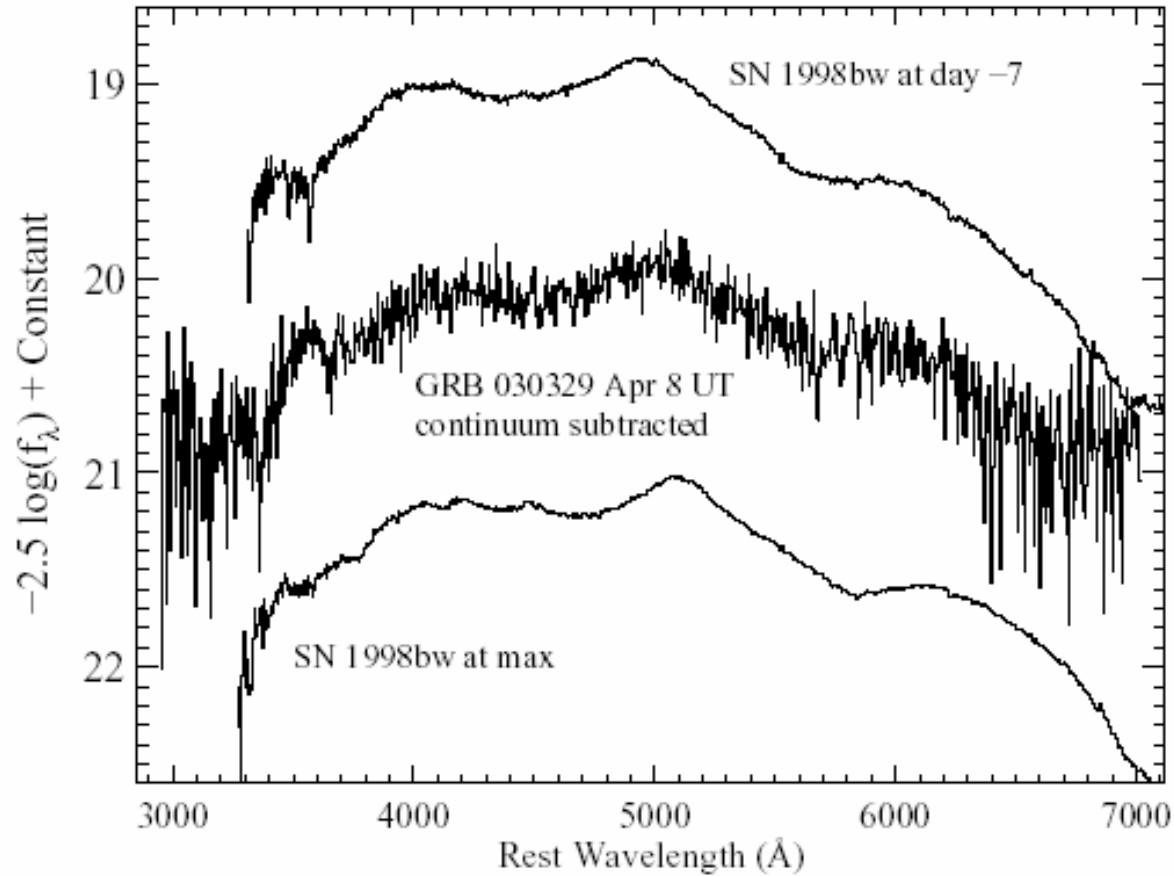
SN- GRB connection



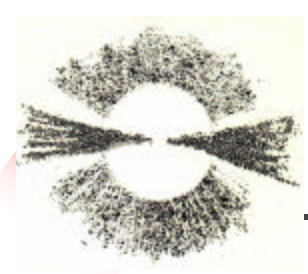
SN 1998bw - GRB 980425
chance coincidence $O(10^{-4})$
(Galama et al. 98)



GRB 030329: the “smoking gun”?



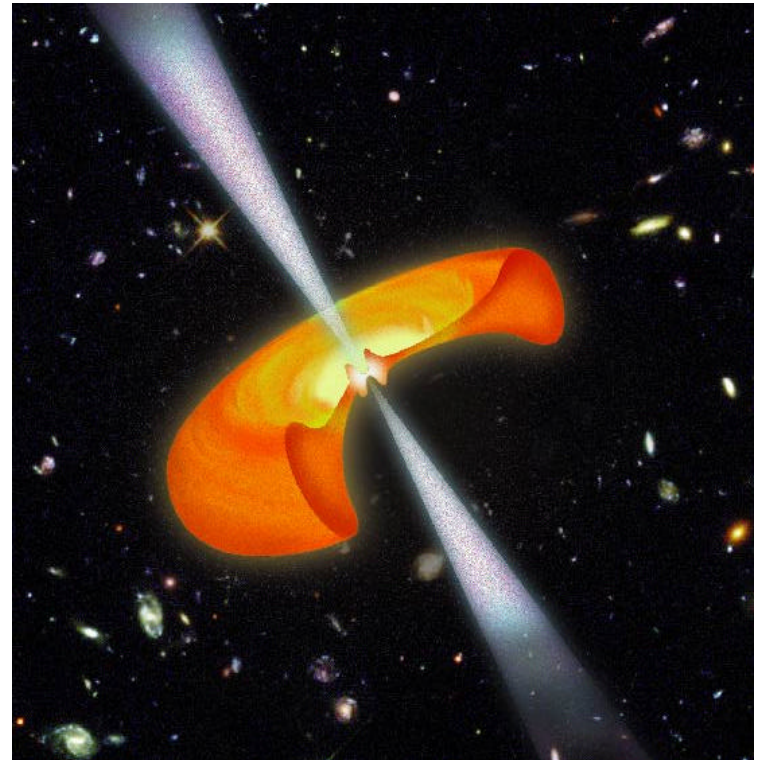
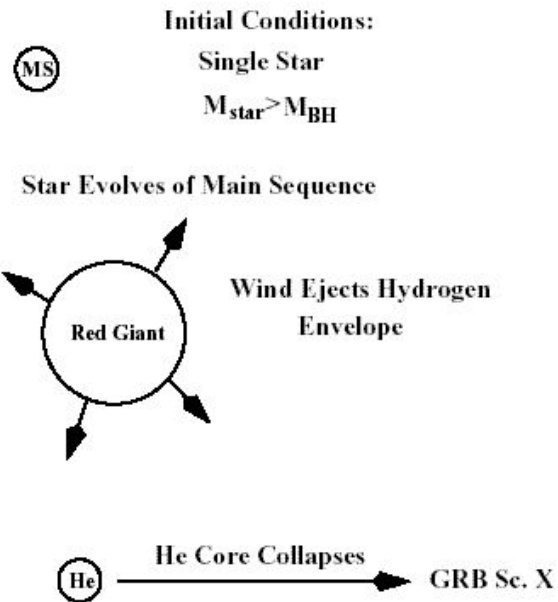
(Matheson et al. 2003)



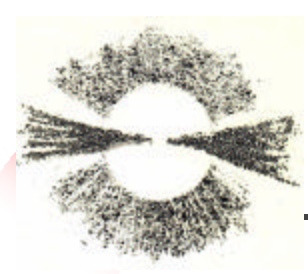
Collapsar model

Woosley (1993)

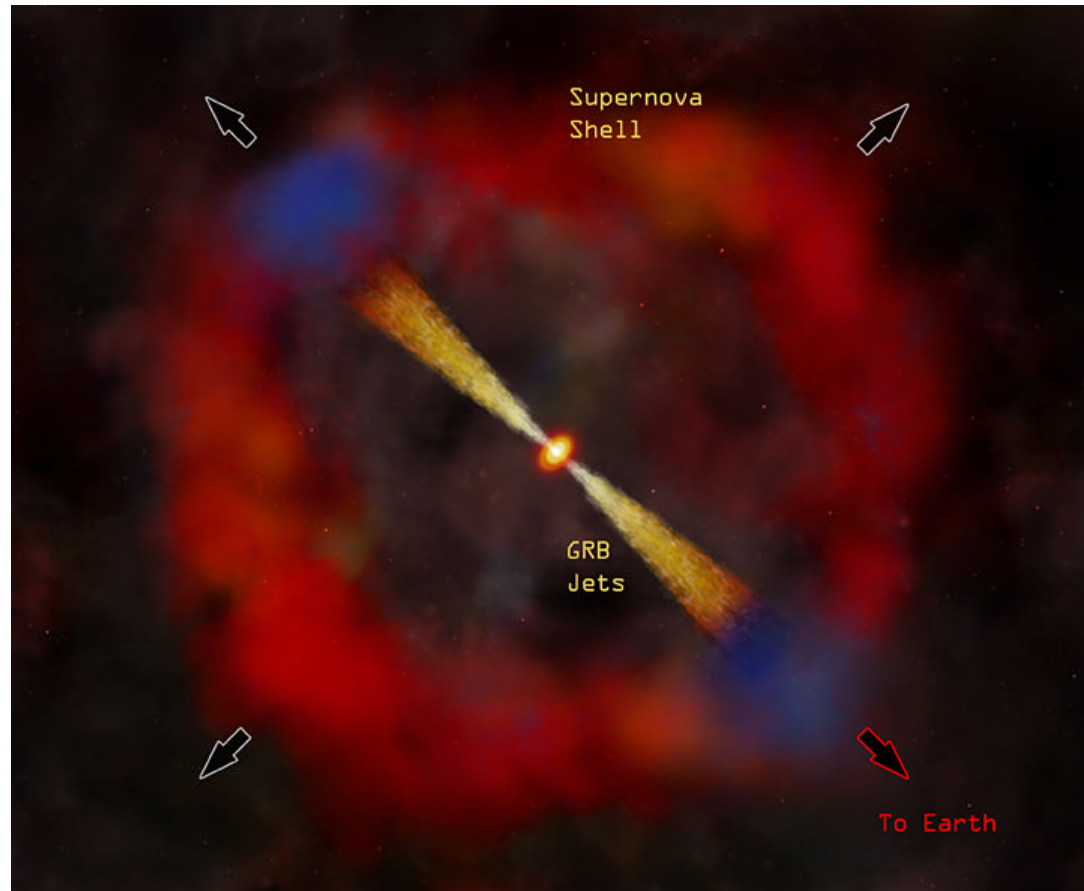
Scenario X: Collapsar



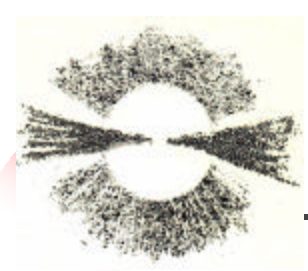
- Very massive star that collapses in a rapidly spinning BH.
- Identification with SN explosion.



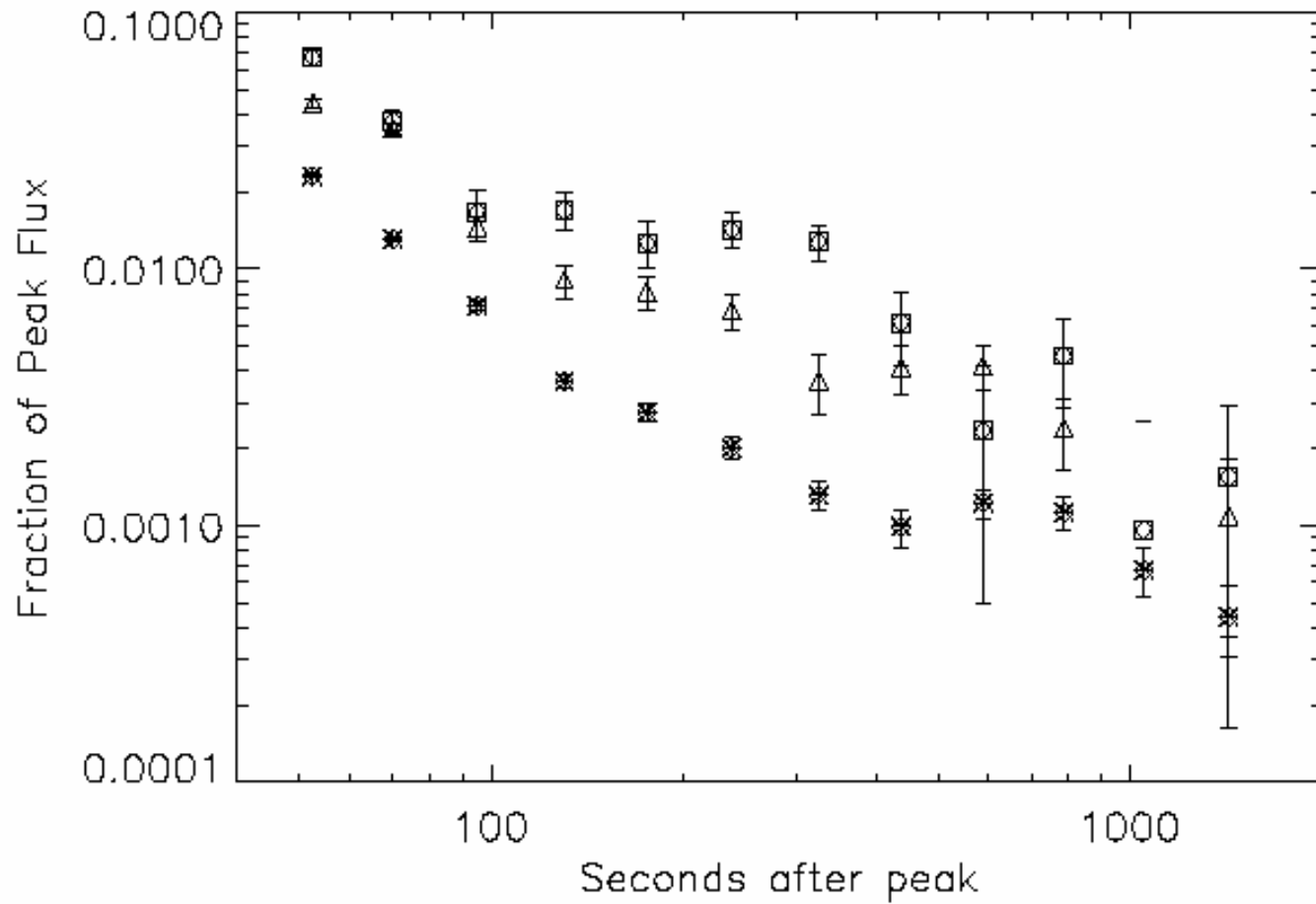
GRB: the Compton tail

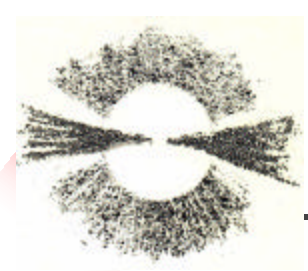


GRB 020813 (credits to CXO/NASA)

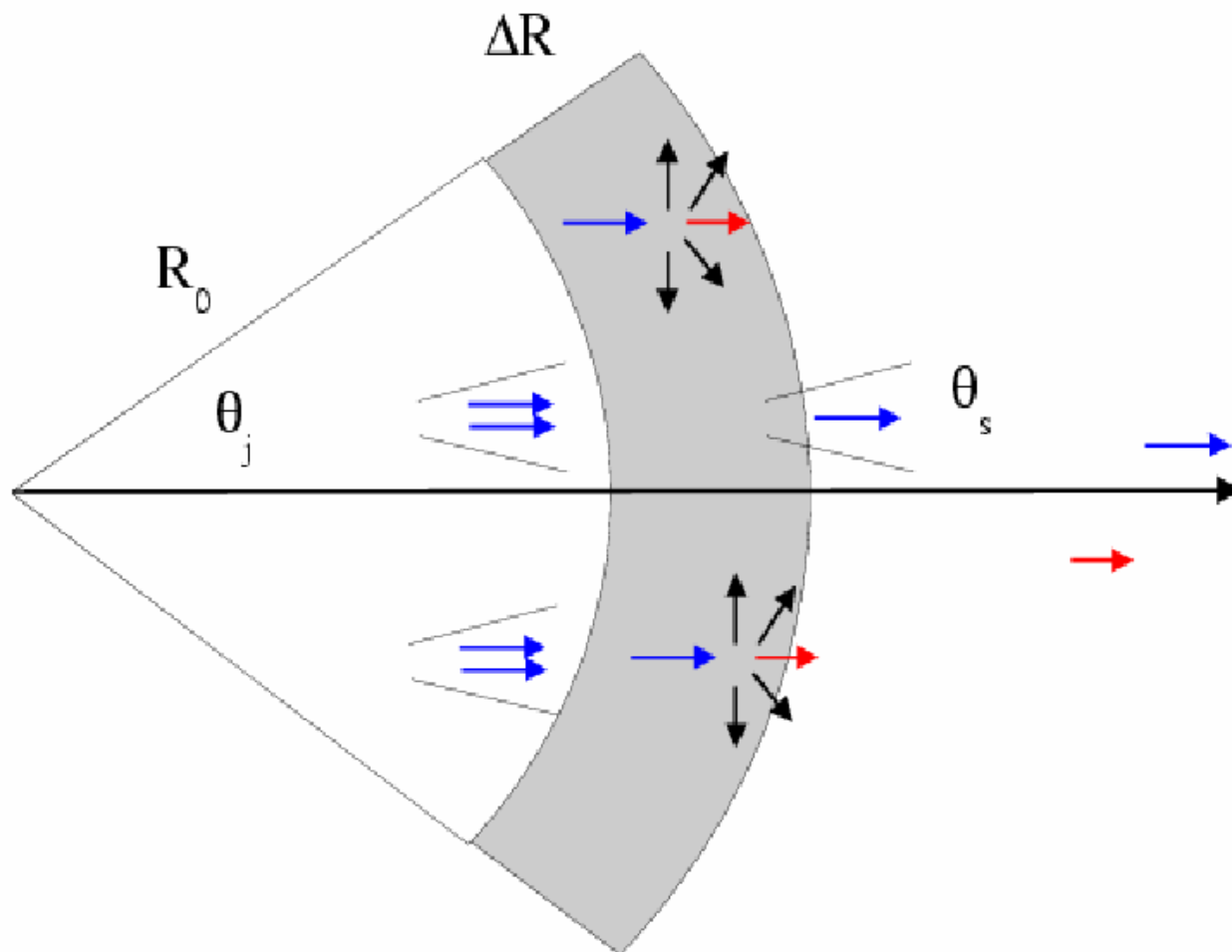


GRB tails

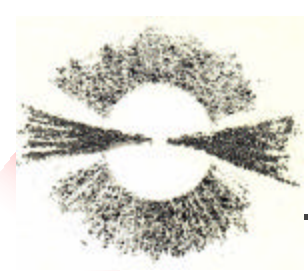




The Compton Tail



Barbiellini et al. (2004) MNRAS 350, L5



The Compton tail

- “Prompt” luminosity

$$\langle L_s \rangle = \left\langle \frac{dn_s}{d\Omega dt} \right\rangle \simeq \frac{n_p e^{-\tau}}{\pi \theta_s^2 t_{\text{grb}}} \cdot \frac{\theta_s^2}{\theta_j^2}$$

- Compton “Reprocessed” luminosity

$$\langle L_c \rangle = \frac{n_p (1 - e^{-\tau})}{2\pi t_{\text{geom}}} \quad t_{\text{geom}} \sim \frac{(R_0 + \Delta R) \theta_j^2}{c}$$

- “Q” ratio

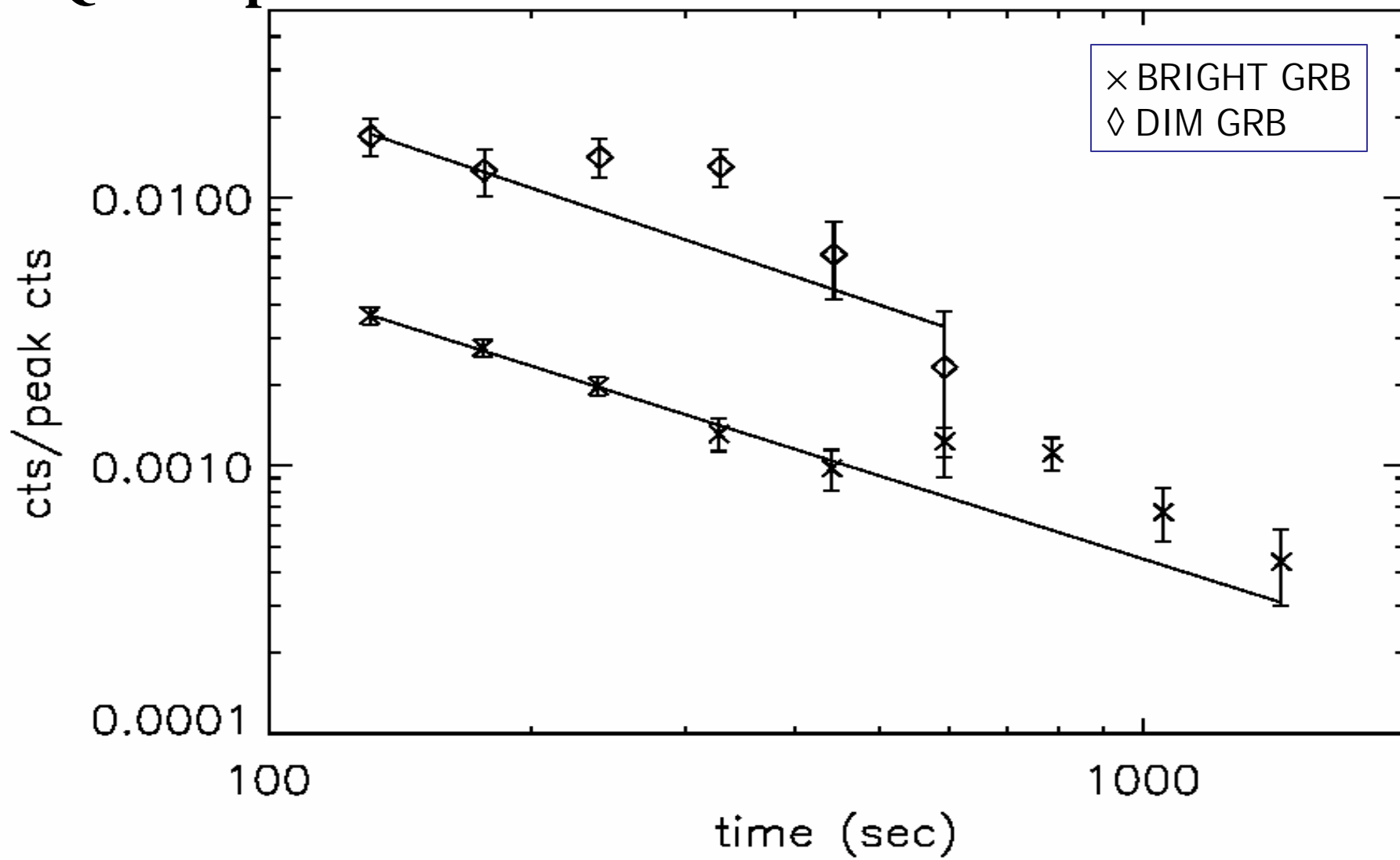
$$Q = \frac{\langle L_c \rangle}{\langle L_s \rangle} = (e^{\tau} - 1) \cdot \frac{c t_{\text{grb}}}{(R_0 + \Delta R)}$$

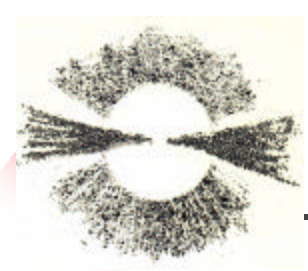


Bright and Dim GRB

(Connaughton 2002)

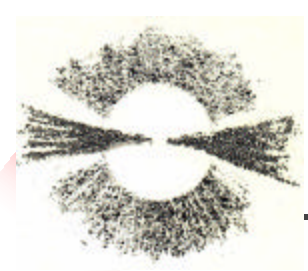
$Q = \text{cts/peak cts}$



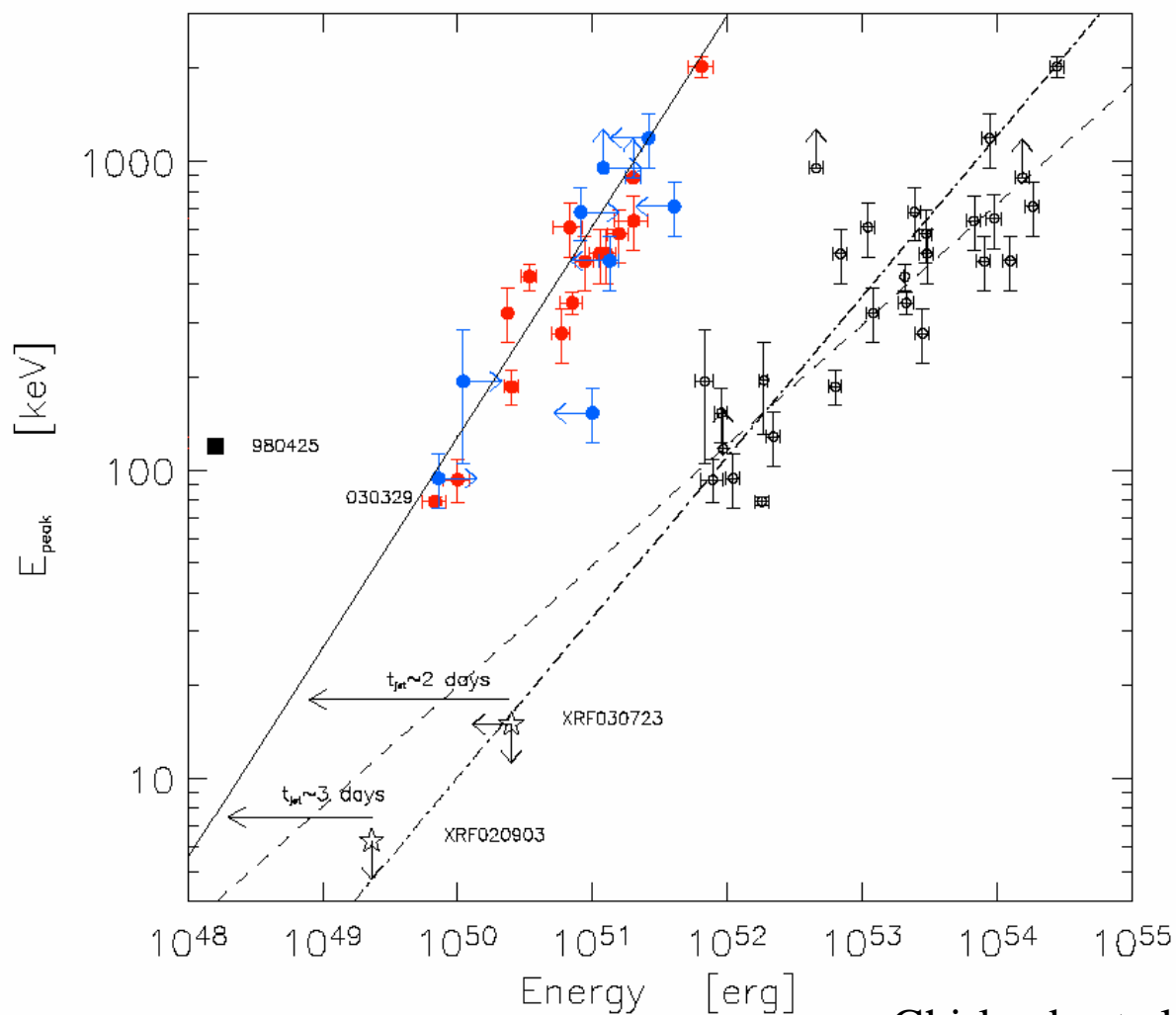


Bright and Dim Bursts

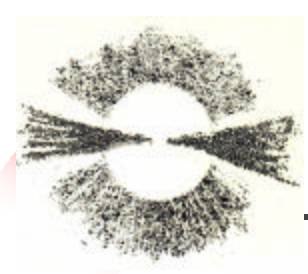
- Bright bursts (peak counts $> 1.5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
 - $Q = 4.0 \pm 0.8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ (5 } \sigma)$
 - $\tau = 1.3$
- Dim bursts (peak counts $< 0.75 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
 - $Q = 5.6 \pm 1.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (4 } \sigma)$
 - $\tau = 2.8$
- Mean fluence ratio = 11
- “Compton” correction $E = e^{\tau} E_{\text{obs}}$
- Corrected fluence ratio = 2.8
- A cosmological effect?



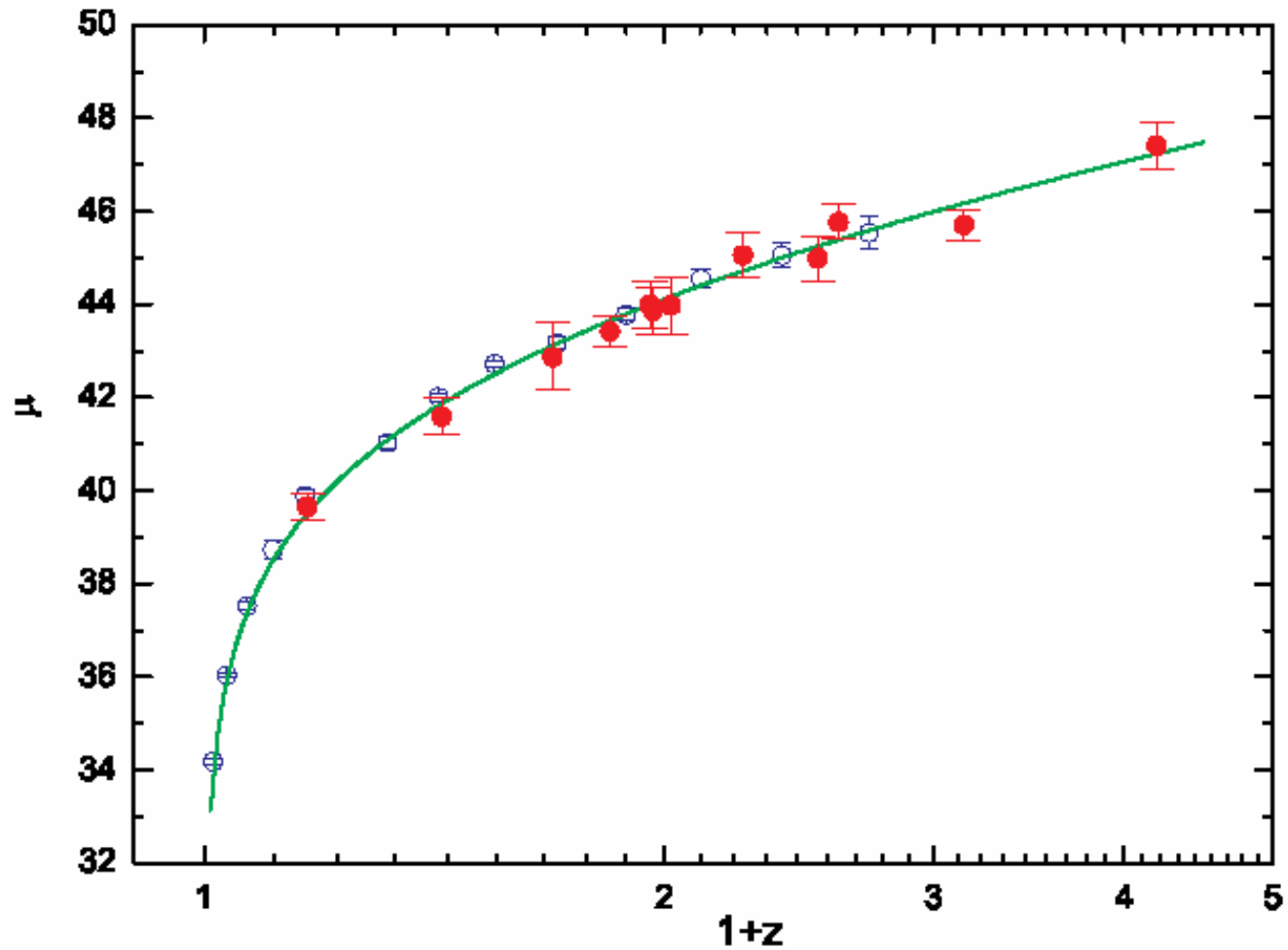
GRB for Cosmology



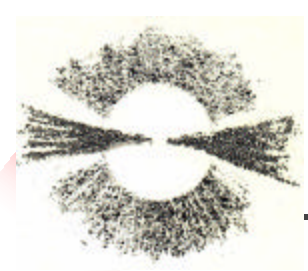
Ghirlanda et al. (2004)



GRB for Cosmology



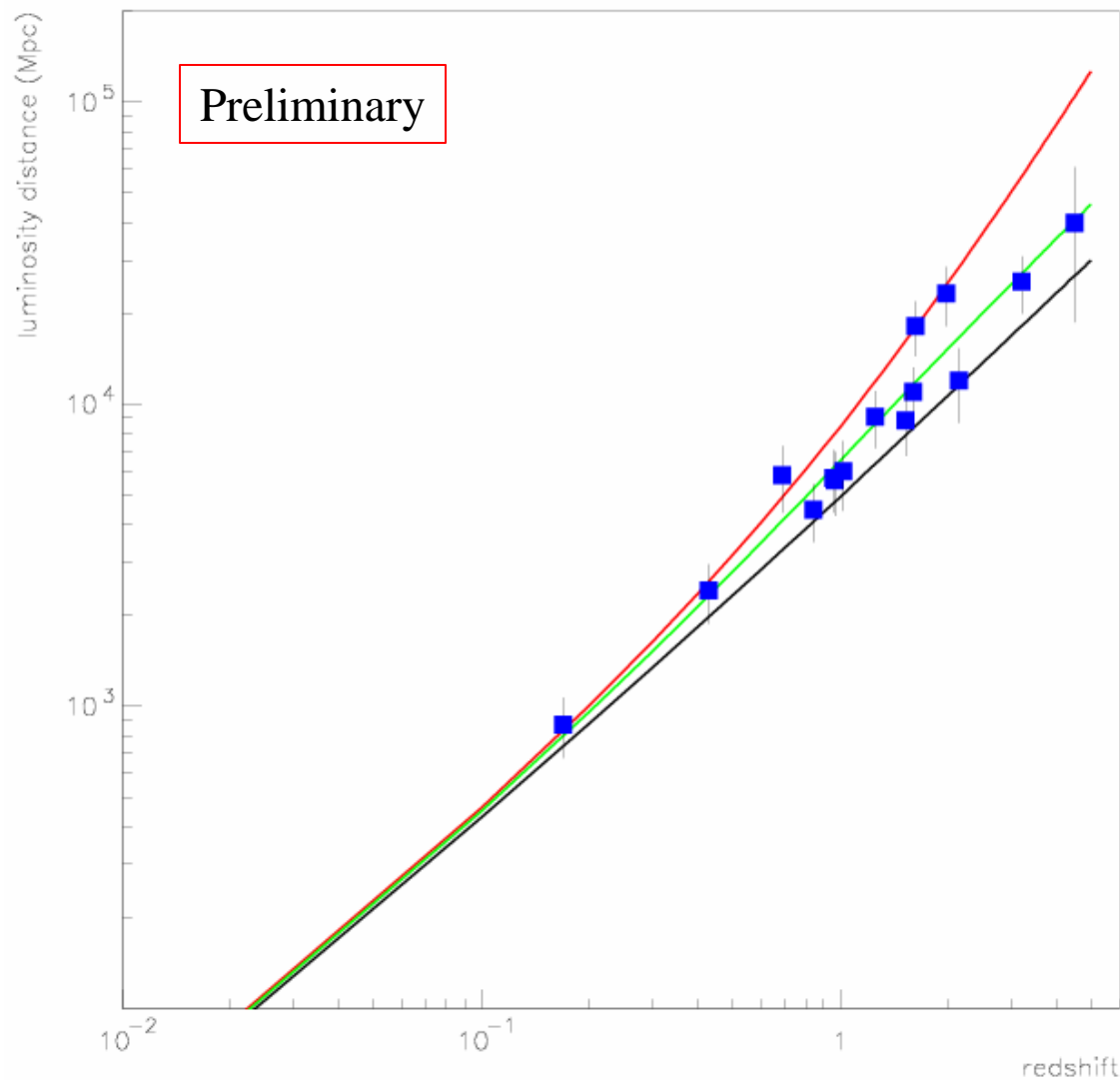
Dai, Liang & Xu (2004)



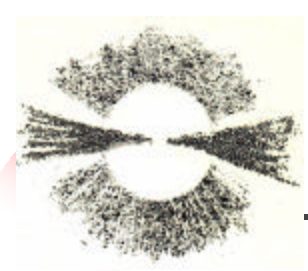
GRB for Cosmology

Luminosity
distance

Preliminary

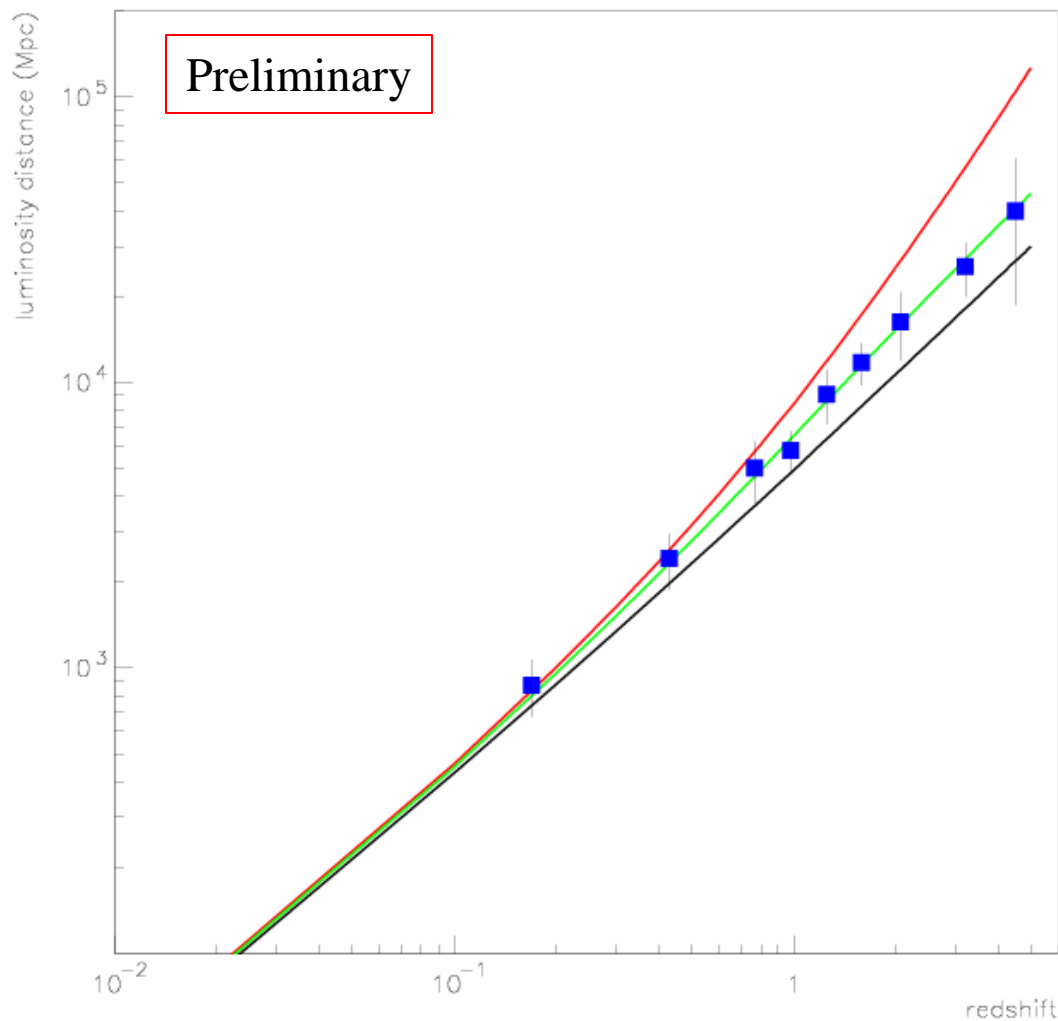


Redshift



GRB for Cosmology

Luminosity
distance



Redshift